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10  
 11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS COMPANY, LTD.	13 Plaintiff,	14 vs.	15	16 UNITED AIR LINES, INC.,	17 Defendant	18	Case No. C07-03422 EDL
				<b>DEFENDANT UNITED AIR LINES,    INC.'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND    RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL    DISCOVERY AND FOR ADDITIONAL    TIME TO DEPOSE WITNESSES</b>			
				DATE:	IBD		
				TIME:	IBD		
				CTRM:	San Francisco		
				JUDGE:	Elizabeth D Laporte		

19 Defendant United Air Lines, Inc., ("United") by and through its attorneys, Jaffe Raitt Heuer  
 20 & Weiss, P.C., hereby gives notice that the instant Renewed Motion to Compel Discovery and For  
 21 Additional Time to Depose Witnesses will be heard in the courtroom of the Honorable Elizabeth D.  
 22 Laporte at a date and time to be determined by the Court.

23 United hereby moves this Court for entry of an order(s) under Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1) and  
 24 37(a)(1) compelling Plaintiff All Nippon Airways Company, Ltd ("ANA"), to produce documents  
 25 responsive to United's First Request to Produce to All Nippon Airways and United's Notice and  
 26 Amended Notices of Taking Video Depositions, (2) granting United additional time to complete the  
 27 depositions of ANA pilots Yusuke Nishiguchi, Eishin Yamaguchi and Teruo Usui, and (3) awarding  
 28 United the costs and fees it incurred in bringing this motion. In accordance with Fed. R. Civ.

1 P. 37(a)(1) and Civ. L.R. 1-5(n) and 37-1(a) of the United States District Court for the Northern  
2 District of California, United provides the Declaration of Scott Torpey, attached as **Exhibit A** to the  
3 supporting brief, to establish that it has in good faith conferred with ANA in an effort to obtain the  
4 relief requested in this motion without Court action.

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11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS COMPANY, LTD.	13 Plaintiff,	14 vs.	15 UNITED AIR LINES, INC.,	16 Defendant	17 )	18 )	19 )	20 )	21 )	22 )	23 )	24 )	25 )	26 )	27 )	28 )	Case No. C07-03422 EDL	DEFENDANT UNITED AIR LINES, INC.'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY AND FOR ADDITIONAL TIME TO DEPOSE WITNESSES	DATE: TBD TIME: TBD CTRM: San Francisco JUDGE: Elizabeth D. Laporte
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## **STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED**

I. Should Plaintiff All Nippon Airways Company, Ltd. (“ANA”) be compelled to produce additional documents in response to Defendant United Air Lines, Inc.’s (“United”) requests for production of documents where ANA was properly served with such requests pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(2) and 34, the requested documents are relevant and discoverable under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, and ANA, which has requested the same information from United, has neither provided all responsive documents nor asserted any valid objections to producing the requested information?

### United Answers “Yes”

II. Does good cause exist to allow United additional time to complete the depositions of ANA's flight crew pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1) where the time available to United to conduct the depositions was drastically reduced due to the fact that all questions, answers and objections were translated from English to Japanese and *vice versa*, ANA's witnesses and counsel engaged in obstructive tactics, and ANA has not produced documents requested by United?

### United Answers “Yes”

III. Is United entitled to an award of costs and fees pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 where this motion was necessitated by ANA's failure to comply with its discovery obligations, ANA's conduct was not substantially justified, and no other circumstances exist that would make an award of expenses unjust?

### United Answers “Yes”

1    **I.    Introduction**

2        This motion is necessitated by Plaintiff All Nippon Airways Company, Ltd.'s ("ANA"),  
 3 failure to produce relevant and discoverable information that Defendant United Air Lines, Inc.  
 4 ("United"), needs to prepare for trial. United has asked for, and been denied, critical information,  
 5 such as the recordings made by the Cockpit Voice Recorder ("CVR") in ANA's aircraft at the time  
 6 of collision that is the subject of this lawsuit and ANA's current and prior Operations Manuals,  
 7 comprehensive documents which address virtually every aspect of the operation of an aircraft. ANA  
 8 admits that it has withheld this information from United and has offered a laundry-list of specious  
 9 objections – none of which were timely asserted in a written response – and after-the-fact  
 10 justifications for refusing to provide it. However, the Court should not be deceived. United has  
 11 requested relevant and discoverable information which ANA has no basis to continue to withhold.  
 12 In fact, despite its attempts to avoid its discovery obligations, ANA appears to agree that United is  
 13 entitled to the documents it has requested because *ANA has asked United to produce the same*  
 14 *information.* ANA cannot have it both ways, and must be compelled to produce all of the  
 15 documents United has requested without delay.

16        Further, once additional documents have been produced, ANA should be allowed to continue  
 17 the depositions of ANA's flight crew. United deposed all three pilots, who are Japanese, in  
 18 November, 2007. However, due the obstruction of the witnesses and counsel, United did not  
 19 complete the depositions. All three pilots were consistently evasive, and counsel interposed many  
 20 baseless objections that disrupted the proceedings. This was compounded by the fact that ANA  
 21 insisted on full English-Japanese translation of all questions, answers and objections even though  
 22 each member of ANA's flight crew speaks and understands English. In addition, United did not  
 23 have an opportunity to examine these witnesses with respect to the documents it seeks in this  
 24 motion, since ANA has refused to provide them. Accordingly, good cause exists for granting  
 25 United additional time to depose ANA's flight crew.

26        For these reasons, as more fully discussed below, United respectfully requests that the Court  
 27 enter an order compelling ANA to produce the materials United has requested, allowing United  
 28

1 additional time to complete the depositions of the flight crew and awarding United the costs and fees  
 2 it has incurred in bringing this motion

3 **II. Background and Procedural History**

4 This action arises out of a collision that took place at San Francisco International Airport on  
 5 October 7, 2003 between an ANA airplane and a United airplane. The ANA plane was under  
 6 power, taxiing to a runway, when its right wing tip hit the right wing tip of United's stationary  
 7 plane, causing significant damage to both. ANA filed suit, alleging that the accident was a result of  
 8 the negligence of United's ground crew and pilots. United has filed counterclaims, alleging that  
 9 ANA's pilots were negligent and that ANA breached the terms of the parties' Standard Ground  
 10 Handling Agreement ("SGHA"). (See Docket No. 6)

11 On July 24, 2007, United served ANA with a Notice of Taking Video Depositions of Teruo  
 12 Usui, Eishin Yamaguchi, and Yusuke Nishiguchi (the "Notice"), who comprised the flight crew that  
 13 was operating ANA's aircraft when the collision occurred. (Declaration of Scott Torpey ("Torpey  
 14 Decl."), ¶ 2, Ex. 1). United noticed the depositions to be held in San Francisco. ANA subsequently  
 15 requested that the depositions be held in its attorney's Los Angeles office rather than in San  
 16 Francisco (Torpey Decl. ¶ 3). United agreed to accommodate this request. Accordingly, on  
 17 September 12, 2007, United served ANA with an Amended Notice of Taking Video Depositions  
 18 (the "Amended Notice"), re-noticing the depositions for November 27-29, 2007 in Los Angeles.  
 19 (Torpey Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2). In the notices, United requested that ANA bring certain documents to  
 20 the depositions.<sup>1</sup> United asked for documents reflecting accidents, incidents and disciplinary actions  
 21 involving ANA's flight crew, training and certification records for the flight crew, and documents  
 22 regarding the SGHA. On November 16, 2007, United served its Third Amended Notice of Taking  
 23 Video Depositions (the "Third Notice"), adding to its previous document requests a request for  
 24 copies of the current ANA Flight Operations Manuals, the Manuals that were in effect on the date of  
 25

26  
 27 <sup>1</sup> United served ANA with a Second Amended Notice of Taking Video Depositions on September  
 28 27, 2007 to correct Exhibits A and B to the Amended Notice, which misidentified the date of the  
 collision. United requested no additional documents in the Second Amended Notice.

1 the incident, any documents that ANA or the flight crew were required to have on board the aircraft,  
 2 and routing documents for the flight. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 3).

3 In addition to these document requests, on October 12, 2007, United served ANA with its  
 4 First Request to Produce (Torpey Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 4). As it did in the deposition notices, United  
 5 asked for information regarding the pilots, including disciplinary records from 1995 to date, training  
 6 and certification records from 1995 to date, and records related to any accident or incidents they  
 7 were involved in from 1995 to date. United also asked for an unedited copy of the CVR recordings  
 8 taken at the time of the accident, ANA's conflict resolution policies, and documents regarding the  
 9 SGHA.

10 United received ANA's response to the First Request to Produce on November 19, 2007.  
 11 (Torpey Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. 5). ANA objected to every single request and produced minimal documents.  
 12 Regarding United's requests for information about the flight crew, ANA raised several objections,  
 13 including, for the first time, an objection based upon "Japan's Act on the Protection of Personal  
 14 Information." Nonetheless, ANA stated that the information would be produced at the depositions if  
 15 the pilots agreed to waive the protections of the Act. Further, ANA agreed to make the CVR  
 16 recording(s) available for inspection and copying. Notably, ANA did not object to production of the  
 17 recordings on the ground that federal law barred its discovery, as it now does.

18 When the deposition of the pilot in command, Mr. Yamaguchi, commenced on November  
 19 27, 2007, it quickly became apparent that ANA was intent upon erecting as many barriers as  
 20 possible to conducting complete depositions.<sup>2</sup> Regarding United's document requests, ANA  
 21

22 <sup>2</sup> ANA demonstrated its lack of good faith before the depositions as well. On November 19, 2007  
 23 – only eight days before the depositions – ANA's attorney e-mailed United's attorney stating  
 24 that he now intended to produce the pilots for deposition in San Francisco rather than Los  
 25 Angeles, even though United moved the depositions to Los Angeles at the request of ANA's  
 26 counsel. This unilateral change was purportedly made to accommodate the pilots' work  
 27 schedules, as counsel indicated they would be flying in and out of San Francisco on working  
 28 flights. This assertion proved at the depositions to be false, as all three pilots testified that they  
 flew into San Francisco as passengers, were flying out as passengers, and would not be working  
 again for several days. As a result of the change in the location, United incurred thousands of  
 dollars in additional expenses. United's Detroit-based lead counsel had to cancel his guaranteed  
 ticket to Los Angeles and buy a new, more expensive ticket to San Francisco. Also, United

1 produced only a few, redacted pages regarding the pilots' training and certification and a few pages  
 2 of its Operations Manuals. Nothing else of substance was produced. Further, to make the most use  
 3 of the time, United's counsel proposed that the deposition be taken primarily in English and that the  
 4 interpreters be used only where necessary. This proposal was reasonable considering that Mr.  
 5 Yamaguchi, Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. Usui all understand and speak English, as required for  
 6 commercial airline pilots under Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") Regulations.<sup>3</sup> ANA's  
 7 counsel declined the offer without even attempting to proceed in English, insisting that every  
 8 question, answer and objection be translated. This drastically reduced the time available to United  
 9 to conduct the depositions, and the delay was compounded by the fact that both United and ANA  
 10 had interpreters present. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 12-15). In addition, ANA's counsel did not  
 11 even allow United the full seven hours available under Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1) for the deposition of  
 12 Mr. Yamaguchi. Counsel unilaterally terminated the deposition after only 6 hours and 36 minutes  
 13 on the record, which, in actual deposition time, was closer to three to four hours given the extensive  
 14 delay caused by the English/Japanese translation, the objections posed by ANA's attorney and  
 15 argumentation over various issues. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 136-37; Torpey Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 8).

16 This delay was further compounded by the fact that all three pilots gave evasive and non-  
 17 responsive testimony, aided by counsel's suggestive objections. An obvious example of this  
 18 occurred during Mr. Nishiguchi's deposition. During that deposition, United's attorney asked Mr.  
 19 Nishiguchi clear and direct questions as to what he would do if there was a potential conflict  
 20 between his plane and another plane and he was unsure whether a collision would occur. Mr.  
 21 Nishiguchi spent 45 minutes dodging the questions. Taking a cue from the "form, foundation and  
 22 incomplete hypothetical" objections repeatedly raised by ANA's attorney during this exchange, Mr  
 23 Nishiguchi ultimately refused to give any substantive answer, stating that he could not answer  
 24 "hypothetical questions the conditions of which are incomplete." (Torpey Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 9,  
 25

26 incurred hotel and meal expenses for its Los Angeles-based interpreter and co-counsel for four  
 27 days. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 6).

28 <sup>3</sup> See 14 C.F.R. § 61.153(b) ("To be eligible for an airline transport pilot certificate, a person  
 must...[b]e able to read, speak, write, and understand the English language.")

1 pp 42-57). During just this exchange with Mr. Nishiguchi, ANA's counsel objected no less than 17  
 2 times *Id.* These unnecessary objections further impeded a process already made difficult by the  
 3 full translation and the witness' refusal to answer.

4 United's counsel went through a nearly identical exchange with Mr. Usui, who, cued by the  
 5 objections of ANA's attorney, refused to answer questions about what he would do if there was a  
 6 potential conflict between his airplane and another plane. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 10, pp 34-58).  
 7 This evasion lasted for over one hour, when United's counsel abandoned the line of questioning as it  
 8 was clear that Mr. Usui was not going to respond. ANA's counsel raised 29 baseless form,  
 9 foundation and incomplete hypothetical objections during this span of the deposition. *Id.* Again,  
 10 these objections added to the difficulty of the process and were wholly unnecessary. The transcripts  
 11 are rife with examples of the deponents' evasiveness and refusal to give answers to clear and direct  
 12 questions. (See Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 76-93, 96-98, 99-102, 115-16, 120-24, 126, 134-35;  
 13 ¶ 11, Ex. 9, pp. 24-28, 42-57, 67-68; ¶ 12, Ex. 10, pp. 34-58, 64-68, 80-84, 88, 97, 107).

14 Following the depositions, on or about December 13, 2007, ANA served United with its  
 15 supplemental response to United's First Request to Produce. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 11) In this  
 16 supplemental response, ANA asserted, for the first time, that production of the CVR recordings was  
 17 barred under federal law.

18 On December 21, 2007, United filed a Notice of Motion and Motion to Compel Discovery  
 19 and For Additional Time to Depose Witnesses, together with a Memorandum of Points and  
 20 Authorities, seeking to compel ANA to produce the materials it was withholding and an order  
 21 granting United additional time to depose ANA's flight crew. (Docket No 45) ANA filed its  
 22 Opposition to United's Motion on January 9, 2008, denying that it had any obligation to produce  
 23 additional documents and objecting to United's request for additional time to depose the pilots.  
 24 ANA openly acknowledged in that it was withholding materials from United and that it had  
 25 requested the very same information United had asked for – most of which United has produced –  
 26 but, as explained below, offered several unsupportable excuses for its refusal to produce the  
 27

1 information. (Docket No. 47). On January 16, 2008, United filed a reply to ANA's opposition,  
 2 detailing the flaws in ANA's arguments (Docket No. 48).

3 On January 22, 2008, the Court issued an order denying United's Motion to Compel without  
 4 prejudice, finding that United did not establish compliance with the "meet and confer" requirement  
 5 of the Civil Local Rules. (Docket No. 49). The Court instructed the parties to meet and confer  
 6 regarding the motion and indicated that United could re-file its motion following the meeting if  
 7 unresolved issues remained. In addition, the Court ordered ANA to provide United with a  
 8 declaration by January 29, 2008 setting forth the categories in which it had produced all responsive  
 9 documents, if any.

10 Pursuant to the Court's Order, on January 24 and 25, 2008, counsel for United conducted  
 11 face-to-face meetings regarding the Motion to Compel with ANA's attorneys while in California for  
 12 depositions. (Torpey Decl ¶¶ 23, 24). These meetings resolved some, but not all, of the issues  
 13 raised by United's Motion. Specifically, ANA produced a copy of the current version of its  
 14 Japanese-language Operations Manual and agreed to produce the personnel files of pilots Yusuke  
 15 Nishiguchi, Eishin Yamaguchi and Teruo Usiu pursuant to a protective order. The parties were  
 16 unable to resolve the following issues:

- 17           (a) Whether United is entitled to production of complete, unedited copies of  
                   ANA's CVR recordings;
- 18           (b) Whether United is entitled to production of complete, unedited copies of  
                   ANA's current English-language Operations Manual and the English and  
                   Japanese-language Operations Manuals that were in place at the time of the  
                   collision;
- 19           (c) Whether United is entitled to production of routing documents for the ANA  
                   flight and other documents ANA and/or its flight crew were required to keep  
                   on board the aircraft, both the current versions of these documents and the  
                   versions in place at the time of the collision;
- 20           (d) Whether United is entitled to additional time to complete the depositions of  
                   ANA's flight crew; and,
- 21           (e) Whether United is entitled to an award of the costs and fees incurred in  
                   bringing this motion

22           United brings this Renewed Motion to Compel before the Court for a ruling on these unresolved  
 23           issues.

### III. Argument

**A. United Is Entitled To An Order Compelling ANA To Produce Additional Documents**

**(1) Standards Applicable to Motion to Compel**

United properly served document requests upon ANA pursuant to both Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(2) and 34. Rule 30(b)(2) states that a deposition notice “may be accompanied by a request under Rule 34 for the production of documents and tangible things at the deposition.” Rule 34(a) permits a party to obtain discovery of documents and other tangible items which constitute matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) and which are in the possession, custody or control of the party upon whom the request is served. As the court recognized in *Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 610 (N.D. Cal. 1995), these provisions allow for a party to obtain broad discovery of documents and other tangible items in the possession of the opposing party:

Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter that is (1) "not privileged" and (2) "relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action." Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(b)(1). Furthermore, "[t]he information sought need not be admissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." *Id.* The scope of discovery under the Federal Rules is extremely broad. A relevant matter is "any matter that bears on, or that reasonably could lead to other matters that could bear on, any issue that is or may be in the case."

*See also, e.g., Johnson v. Kraft Foods North America, Inc.*, 238 F.R.D. 648, 653 (D.Kan. 2006) (“A request for discovery should be allowed ‘unless it is clear that the information sought can have no possible bearing’ on the claim or defense of a party ”)(citation omitted).

Where a party fails to respond to a Rule 34 document request, the party serving the request “may apply for an order compelling disclosure or discovery ” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(3)(B)(iv). For the purposes of a motion to compel, “an incomplete disclosure, answer, or response is to be treated as a failure to disclose, answer, or respond. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(4).

**(2) Deposition Notice Document Requests**

Turning first to the requests contained in United's deposition notices, as noted above, United asked for, in relevant part, the following:

1                   ANA OPERATIONS MANUAL: Produce a complete copy of the  
 2 ANA operations manual in effect on October 7, 2003 pertaining to the  
 3 ANA 777 aircraft involved in the October 7, 2003 collision at SFO.  
 4 Also, produce a copy of same as it exists today.

5                   PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ON BOARD: With regard to  
 6 all publications which ANA and/or its flight crew were required to  
 7 have on board the ANA aircraft on October 7, 2003, including but not  
 8 limited to required publications relating to operating the aircraft at  
 9 SFO and/or out of SFO to Japan and/or into Japan, produce a copy of  
 10 same as they existed that day. Also, produce a copy of same as they  
 11 exist today.

12                   PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ON BOARD: With regard to  
 13 all publications which ANA and/or its flight crew were required to  
 14 have on board the ANA aircraft on October 7, 2003, including but not  
 15 limited to required publications relating to operating the aircraft at  
 16 airports within Japan and/or from Japan to SFO.

17                   ROUTING: Produce documentation reflecting the requested and/or  
 18 assigned routing for the ANA aircraft on October 7, 2003 for the  
 19 intended departure to Japan prior to the collision.

20                   Regarding the Flight Operations Manuals, ANA provided United with only two pages of the  
 21 current English-language version, together with several supplemental pages, one page of two prior  
 22 versions of the Japanese-language Manual, and its current Japanese-language Manual.<sup>4</sup> This  
 23 production is insufficient. At Mr. Yamaguchi's deposition, ANA's counsel stated that the pages  
 24 ANA produced were from the "only conceivably relevant section" of the Manuals. (Torpey Decl.  
 25 ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 8-9). ANA reiterated its relevance argument in its Opposition to United's Motion to  
 26 Compel and in the Declaration of Marshall S. Turner in Support of ANA's Production of  
 27 Documents – a curious argument considering that ANA requested production of United's entire  
 28 Operations Manual, which has been produced. (Torpey Decl. ¶¶ 25, 26). However, the Court need  
 not even reach this argument because ANA has waived it by failing to assert it in a timely manner,

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2), a party "must respond in writing within 30 days after being  
 served" with a request for production of documents. Where a party fails to timely respond, all  
 objections are waived. *See, e.g., Morin v. Nationwide Federal Credit Union*, 229 F.R.D. 364, 367-  
 68 (D.Conn. 2005) ("[A] party 'is not free to raise in its brief - almost as an afterthought-entirely new

4                   The Japanese and English-language versions of the Manual differ substantively. Both versions  
 should be produced in their entirety.

1 objections which it did not assert earlier.' ..Instead, 'a party which fails to object to a discovery  
 2 request waives any objections it otherwise might have made.'"(citations omitted). Well more than  
 3 30 days have passed since United served ANA with its request for the Operations Manuals, and  
 4 ANA has not served United with a formal written response to the request. Therefore, ANA has  
 5 waived its relevance objection, and any other objections it might have had, and must be compelled  
 6 to produce complete copies of both the Japanese and English versions of the current Manual and the  
 7 Manual in place at the time of the collision.

8 Even if the Court is willing to entertain ANA's relevance objection, there is no question that  
 9 the Operations Manuals falls within the broad scope of relevance under the Federal Rules.  
 10 Testimony elicited at the pilots' depositions shows the importance of this document. Mr.  
 11 Yamaguchi gave the following testimony regarding the Manual:

12 Q. Do you know what an operations manual is? Are you familiar with that term?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What is an operations manual?

15 A. It is a manual that explains how to do our work.

16 Q. Okay. It's an ANA document; correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. It sort of is the outline, if you will, of how the company and its employees are  
 19 expected to perform their duties including with regard to the operation of ANA  
 aircraft; correct?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And it's required that the manual be kept with the aircraft?

22 A. Yes.

23 (Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 34-35) Further, Teruo Usui testified that the flight crew "observed the  
 24 operation[s] manual and operate [sic] the aircraft based on it" and that if he is faced with a potential  
 25 conflict while taxiing, "I will act according to the operations manual." (Torpey Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 10,  
 26 pp. 55, 58). Yusuke Nishiguchi provided similar testimony. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 9, p. 13). In  
 27 addition, Mr. Yamaguchi confirmed at his deposition that not all "conceivably relevant" sections  
 28

1 were produced. When United's counsel asked Mr. Yamaguchi, the pilot in command, whether he  
 2 had authority to delegate taxiing responsibility to the first officer, Mr. Yamaguchi testified that he  
 3 had such authority under the terms of the Manual and that the provision giving him authority was  
 4 not in the portion of the Manual produced at the deposition. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 75-76).  
 5 Therefore, the manual does, in fact, contain other relevant and discoverable information.

6 As the testimony of ANA's flight crew indicates, the Operations Manual is a comprehensive  
 7 document that governs all facets of the operation of the aircraft, and its importance is reflected by  
 8 the fact that ANA requires the Manual to be kept on board the plane. It is disingenuous for ANA to  
 9 suggest that the few hand-picked pages it produced contain the only information relevant to this  
 10 case. This Manual would contain procedures for activating the CVR, communicating with air traffic  
 11 control, ground control and ramp control, pull-back operations, taxiing, conflict resolution and a  
 12 host of other issues directly related to the case. Given their significance, it cannot seriously be  
 13 disputed that ANA's Operations Manuals are relevant under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), as ANA  
 14 concedes by its own request for United's entire Manual. ANA's relevance objection is entirely  
 15 lacking in merit.<sup>5</sup>

16 ANA offers one additional excuse for its failure to produce its Operations Manuals. ANA  
 17 claims that United's request for these Manuals was directed to the pilots only, not ANA, and that the  
 18 pilots did not have an opportunity to obtain the documents. Therefore, the argument goes, ANA had  
 19 no obligation, and has no obligation, to produce the Manuals. The hyper-technical distinction ANA  
 20 attempts to draw is unsupportable and demonstrates that ANA is interested only in impeding the  
 21 discovery process, not moving it along towards a resolution of the case. *See, e.g., Donahay v. Palm*  
*22 Beach Tours & Transp., Inc.*, 242 F.R.D. 685 (S.D.Fla. 2007) ("As Plaintiff aptly observes, the  
 23 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court require a good faith approach to

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25 <sup>5</sup> Throughout its previously-filed opposition papers and again in the Declaration of Marshall S.  
 26 Turner in Support of ANA's Production of Documents, ANA asserts that it has produced the  
 27 relevant sections of the Operations Manuals. ANA is not at liberty to unilaterally determine what  
 28 is or is not relevant. United has requested the complete Manuals, and produced complete Manuals  
 in response to ANA's document request, including a reconstructed Manual from the date of the  
 collision. Again, ANA cannot have it both ways.

1 discovery, not hyper-technical word games . . .”). United’s requests for these documents were served  
2 with the deposition notices for the flight crew. These notices were served upon ANA’s attorney, not  
3 the pilots individually, and counsel accepted them without protest. United deposed the pilots in their  
4 capacities as employees of ANA, a party to this case, not as individuals. Therefore, it was ANA’s  
5 obligation, not that of the pilots, to produce the documents. ANA’s futile attempt to dodge its  
6 discovery obligations should be disregarded

7 In addition to the Operations Manuals, ANA has not produced any of the documents ANA  
8 and its pilots are required to have on board the aircraft or the routing documents. Again, ANA did  
9 not object to producing these documents, which would include route manuals, pilot log books,  
10 journey logs and minimum equipment lists. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7, pp. 46-49; ¶ 11, Ex. 9, p. 14).  
11 ANA has thus waived any objections and must be compelled to produce these materials. See  
12 *Richmark Corp. v. Timber Falling Consultants*, 959 F.2d 1468, 1473 (9th Cir. 1992) (“It is well  
13 established that a failure to object to discovery requests within the time required constitutes a waiver  
14 of any objection.”). As with the Operations Manuals, ANA asserts that it had no obligation to  
15 produce these documents because the requests were served on the pilots, not ANA. As discussed  
16 above, this argument is absurd and should be disregarded. ANA has offered no reasonable  
17 justification for its refusal to produce these documents and should be compelled to do so.

### (3) United's First Request to Produce – The CVR Recordings

19 In Request for Production No. 5 of its First Request to Produce, served on October 12, 2007,  
20 United requested unedited copies of the CVR recordings from the ANA aircraft. This request, and  
21 ANA's response, are stated below:

**REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5:** With regard the cockpit voice recorder in the ANA aircraft on the date of the incident involved in this litigation, produce an unedited copy of the CVR tape reflecting all conversation between the ANA crew and United ramp control, air traffic control, ground personnel and/or between the ANA pilots.

**RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5:** See General Objections. Without waiving these objections, the CVR recording will be made available for copying at the office of Condon & Forsyth LLP, 1901 Avenue of the Stars – Suite 850, Los Angeles, CA 96007, subject to a Confidentiality Order acceptable to ANA's flight crew.

1       Though it originally agreed to make the CVR recordings available for inspection and  
2 copying, ANA reversed course in its supplemental response, stating that the recordings not  
3 discoverable under 49 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1154. ANA did not raise this objection within the 30-day  
4 time limit of Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(A). Rather, ANA cited only its boiler-plate “general  
5 objections,” and agreed to make a copy available for inspection and recording, never mentioning the  
6 statute on which it now relies. Accordingly, it has waived the objection and should be ordered to  
7 produce a copy of the CVR recordings on this basis alone. *See Richmark, supra*, 959 F.2d at 1473.  
8 In its previous Opposition to United’s Motion to Compel, ANA offered the nonsensical statement  
9 that its “second objection was the natural and legal consequence of ANA’s first objection.” (Docket  
10 No. 47, p. 15). United has no idea what this means. But, reading between the lines, it is evident that  
11 ANA has no defense to United’s waiver argument. ANA should be compelled to produce a  
12 complete copy of the CVR recordings without reference to § 1154.

13        In any event, ANA's assertion that §§ 1114, 1154 bar discovery of the CVR recordings is  
14 simply incorrect. The cited statutes do not preclude discovery of a CVR recording but, instead,  
15 provide a mechanism for a party to obtain an unedited copy of the recording in litigation. As  
16 discussed below, production of an unedited copy of ANA's CVR recordings is not only warranted in  
17 this matter, it is essential if United is to obtain a fair trial.

18 The discoverability of CVR recordings is governed by 49 U.S.C. § 1154.<sup>6</sup> The statute states,  
19 in relevant part:

23 (A) the parts of the transcript made available to the public  
24 under section 1114(c) or 1114(d) of this title and to the party  
through discovery under paragraph (2) of this subsection do  
not provide the party with sufficient information for the party  
to receive a fair trial; and

26       6 49 U.S.C. § 1114 addresses the duties and responsibilities of the National Transportation Safety  
27       Board (“NTSB”) with regard to information it receives in the course of an investigation. This  
28       section is inapplicable, as United has not sought information from the NTSB.

(B) discovery of the cockpit or surface vehicle recorder recording is necessary to provide the party with sufficient information for the party to receive a fair trial.

49 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(3).

Courts have not hesitated to order production of a CVR recording where, as here, the requesting party has demonstrated a substantial need for it. For instance, in *McCoy v. Southwest Airlines Company, Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 617 (C.D.Cal. 2002), a case involving a runway overrun accident, the plaintiffs filed a motion to compel the defendant airline to produce an unedited copy of the CVR recording. The court granted the motion, finding that production of the complete recording was necessary to afford the plaintiffs a fair trial:

One of the major purposes behind the enactment of Section 1154 was to safeguard or protect the National Traffic Safety Board ("NTSB") against premature public speculation regarding the cause of any airline crash so it may "conduct a full and fair investigation." See Senate Report No. 101-450, 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6376, 6381. Since the NTSB has already concluded its investigation and issued its report regarding the probable cause of the Burbank crash, this purpose is not adversely affected by plaintiffs' discovery of the CVR tape.

Further, plaintiffs persuasively argue that the tape is needed for a fair trial since the transcript of the CVR tape of the Burbank crash is insufficient to allow them to prosecute their claims, or to meet their heightened burden regarding punitive damages. ... First, plaintiffs argue that since the transcript of the CVR tape was reached by the group consensus of several persons listening to the tape at the behest of the NTSB, that consensus might not be accurate; rather, an expert may determine that a word on the tape is different than the word agreed upon by the persons reviewing the tape. Second, plaintiffs note that the tape is incomplete, missing approximately 51 words and deleting approximately 11 words viewed as "expletives." Even more importantly, the tape fails to reflect changes in voice tone, tempo, volume and inflection, all of which are important. Finally, plaintiffs argue that the tape does not accurately reflect the noises heard in the cockpit during the recording, and such noises can help an expert recreate exactly what happened in the cockpit.

The Court, having reviewed all papers and having listened to the CVR tape (all tracks), hereby grants plaintiffs' motion. The Court specifically finds that the tape is one of the few neutral pieces of evidence available to plaintiffs to support their claims, and, as such, it is clearly relevant under Rule 26(b). Moreover, the transcript of the tape is insufficient since, as plaintiffs note, it is not complete and it does not reflect noises that might be meaningful to plaintiffs' experts. Additionally, the tape may be used to impeach the pilots or controllers, whose recollection of the events may be self-serving. Finally, a protective order will prevent the dissemination of the CVR

1 tape in a manner contrary to Congress' intent in enacting 49 U.S.C.  
 2 § 1154

3 McCoy, 208 F.R.D. at 620 (citations omitted). *See also In re Air Crash at Lexington, Ky.*, 2007 WL  
 4 4321865 at \*3 (E.D. Ky.) ("[T]he transcript does not provide the parties with sufficient information to  
 5 receive a fair trial and therefore discovery of the recording is necessary to provide sufficient  
 information for the parties to receive a fair trial.").

6 Many of the factors the court relied upon in *McCoy* in granting the plaintiffs' motion are  
 7 present here, and there are additional factors that make United's request even more compelling. As  
 8 in *McCoy*, the NTSB has completed its investigation of the collision and has issued a report.<sup>7</sup>  
 9 Therefore, disclosure of an unedited copy of the CVR recordings would not undermine the purposes  
 10 of the statute. *See also Buschmann v. Little Rock National Airport*, 222 F.R.D. 114, 117 (N.D. Tex.  
 11 2004) ("The primary motivation behind the enactment of § 1154 was to prevent private litigants from  
 12 interfering with an ongoing NTSB investigation. Because the NTSB has concluded its investigation  
 13 of the crash and issued a final report, that concern is no longer an issue."). Further, the CVR  
 14 recordings provide the only objective, contemporaneous account of what occurred in the cockpit of  
 15 the ANA plane leading up to the event and as it was taking place. Witness statements have been  
 16 taken and the matter has been investigated by the parties and the NTSB. However, these after-the-  
 17 fact examinations are no substitute for a real-time snapshot of what ANA's flight crew said and did  
 18 as the event was taking place. The CVR recordings will capture the interactions between the pilots,  
 19 their state of mind, what they observed, when they observed it, and what actions they took, if any, to  
 20 avoid the collision.<sup>8</sup> This information is critical to United's reconstruction and understanding of  
 21 how the accident occurred and, likewise, would be essential to a jury's understanding of the case in  
 22 the event this matter goes to trial. In addition, the very limited transcript that exists in this case was  
 23 selectively prepared by ANA and submitted to the NTSB, which did not prepare its own transcript.

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25 <sup>7</sup> The NTSB released its report to the public on March 30, 2005 (Torpey Decl. ¶ 14, Ex. 12 ).

26 <sup>8</sup> 14 C.F.R. § 91.609(e)(2) requires that the CVR be powered up from the commencement of the  
 27 pre-flight checklist by the pilots until the completion of the final checklist at the end of the flight.  
 On information and belief, the CVR recordings in the ANA airplane consisted of six audio files,  
 including a recording taken by the cockpit's area microphone and a combined interphone/p.a.  
 recording. (Torpey Decl. ¶ 15). **United seeks production of all 6 of these CVR files.**

1 (Torpey Decl ¶ 16, Ex. 13). This transcript contains only limited communications between ANA's  
 2 pilots, the Ramp Tower and Ground Control. It contains no communications between the pilots  
 3 themselves, such as would be recorded by the area microphone in the cockpit, and the  
 4 communications stop before the collision even took place. Thus, the only transcript United has had  
 5 access to is a self-serving, truncated one prepared by an interested party that provides no detail  
 6 regarding the interactions between the pilots. As such, it is plainly insufficient to afford United a  
 7 fair opportunity to discover key facts regarding the accident.

8 Moreover, as the court noted in McCoy, "the tape may be used to impeach the pilots...whose  
 9 recollection of the events may be self-serving." *Id.* at 620. Only ANA's pilots have first-hand  
 10 knowledge of what they observed and did. United is entitled to obtain the one piece of discovery  
 11 that will most effectively permit it to probe the pilots' statements and challenge their version of  
 12 events.

13 In its original Opposition to United's Motion, ANA suggested that the purpose behind the  
 14 statute militates against disclosure of the CVR. However, as discussed above, this is demonstrably  
 15 false. The primary purpose of the statute is to prevent litigants from interfering with an ongoing  
 16 NTSB investigation. The NTSB has completed its investigation of this incident. Therefore, the  
 17 purpose behind § 1154 would not be undermined by production of ANA's CVR recordings. See  
 18 *Buschmann, supra*, 222 F.R.D. at 117 ("The primary motivation behind the enactment of section  
 19 1154 was to prevent private litigants from interfering with an ongoing NTSB investigation. Because  
 20 the NTSB has concluded its investigation of the crash and issued a final report, that concern is no  
 21 longer an issue.")

22 ANA also argues that United's request should be denied because there is no United CVR  
 23 recording and it would be unfair for United to have ANA's CVR recordings when it will not be able  
 24 to get this evidence from United. ANA is correct that United does not have a CVR recording of the  
 25 incident. However, there is nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that allows a party to  
 26 withhold discoverable information based solely upon a perceived disparity in what is available to it.  
 27 Furthermore, the fact that ANA will not have a copy of United's CVR recording does not put ANA

1 at a disadvantage because the parties are not similarly situated. At the time of the collision, ANA's  
 2 plane was under power and taxiing under the control of the flight crew. They were responsible for  
 3 the movement of the plane and for ensuring that it could taxi safely to the runway. Conversely,  
 4 United's airplane was stopped for nearly 30 seconds and was still attached to a tug when the  
 5 collision occurred. Unlike United's flight crew, ANA's flight crew played a critical role in this  
 6 incident. Under the circumstances, the ANA CVR recording is a vastly more important piece of  
 7 evidence. In addition, contrary to ANA's assertions, the balance of fairness tips decidedly in  
 8 United's favor. ANA chose to bring this lawsuit, and placed its pilots' conduct in issue by doing so.  
 9 Having chosen to pursue litigation, it should not be permitted to shield from discovery critical  
 10 evidence that directly reflects upon the actions of its pilots.

11 United has met the statutory standard for discovery of ANA's CVR recordings. This  
 12 document is undoubtedly relevant, and United's ability to obtain a fair trial will be compromised if  
 13 this information is withheld. For these reasons, United is entitled to complete, unedited copies of all  
 14 6 audio files from ANA's CVR. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(3), **United requests that**  
 15 **the Court order ANA to produce the original generation (not a copy) of the 6 audio files from**  
 16 **the CVR for *in camera* inspection and, following such inspection, enter an order directing**  
 17 **ANA to produce unedited, complete copies to United.**<sup>9</sup> United also requests that the order  
 18 directing such production allow United and/or its experts the opportunity to listen to the original  
 19 recordings if necessary.

20       **B. Good Cause Exists For Granting United Additional Time To Depose the**  
 21       **Pilots**

22       In addition to seeking additional documents, United requests additional time under Fed. R.  
 23 Civ. P. 30(d)(2), to depose Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. Usui. As a result of the full  
 24 English/Japanese translation and the time-wasting tactics of the pilots and ANA's counsel, United  
 25 did not have an opportunity to conduct complete depositions. Moreover, United's ability to  
 26

27       9 The CVR recordings may require interpretation, as the ANA pilots were speaking in Japanese.  
 28       United's interpreter can be made available to the Court if necessary.

1 complete these depositions was impeded by ANA's failure to produce documents. For these  
 2 reasons, United is entitled to additional time to depose the flight crew.

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(d)(1) places a seven-hour, one day time limit on  
 4 depositions. However, the Rule also provides that "[t]he court must allow additional time consistent  
 5 with Rule 26(b)(2) if needed to fairly examine the deponent or if the deponent, another person, or  
 6 other circumstance impedes or delays the examination." Although there is little published case law  
 7 construing and applying this rule, the 2000 Advisory Committee's Note sheds light on the  
 8 circumstances that constitute "good cause" for granting additional time for deposition. Two such  
 9 circumstances are where translation is required and where a party has failed to produce requested  
 10 documents:

11 Parties considering extending the time for a deposition — and courts  
 12 asked to order an extension — might consider a variety of factors. For  
 13 example, if the witness needs an interpreter, that may prolong the  
 14 examination. .... If the examination reveals that documents have been  
 15 requested but not produced, that may justify further examination once  
 16 production has occurred.

17 Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d) advisory committee's note (2000); *see also* 7 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE  
 18 § 30.45 ("If documents have been requested but not produced, that may justify further examination  
 19 once production has occurred"). Consistent with this point, in recent opinions, district courts have  
 20 found good cause to grant additional deposition time where requested documents were withheld.  
 21 *See, e.g.*, *Pace v. Palmetto*, 2007 WL 470477 at \*2 (M.D. Fla.) (where deponent failed to produce all  
 22 relevant documents during his deposition, plaintiff "demonstrated good cause under Fed. R. Civ.  
 23 P. 30(d)(2) for extending the deposition beyond seven hours"); *Hickman v. Fox Television Station, Inc.*, 231 F.R.D. 248, 252-53 (S.D. Tex. 2005) ("A second sitting of her deposition was necessitated,  
 24 of course, by Plaintiff's own failure to timely produce all responsive documents before her first  
 25 deposition.").

26 Further, "[i]f the deponent or another person impedes or delays the examination, the court  
 27 must authorize extra time." Fed. R. Civ. P. 30 advisory committee's note (2000); *see also* 7  
 28 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE § 30.45 ("For example, a court may provide additional time to depose  
 a witness who is uncooperative and refuses to answer questions"). Accordingly, district courts have

1 found good cause to extend a deposition where the record establishes that a witness and/or his  
 2 attorney were uncooperative and disruptive. *See, e.g., LaPlante v. Estano*, 226 F.R.D. 439, 439-40  
 3 (D. Conn. 2005)(court ordered plaintiff to submit to second day of deposition where plaintiff and  
 4 counsel were “recalcitrant and uncooperative in their refusal to answer questions that seek  
 5 information which is clearly relevant, not privileged, not overly broad, and not unduly  
 6 burdensome.”).

7 ANA did not even allow United to depose Mr. Yamaguchi for the full time allowed under  
 8 Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1). Counsel ended the deposition after only six and one-half hours of  
 9 testimony. Therefore, United’s right to re-depose Mr. Yamaguchi is unassailable. Further, as  
 10 established above, the record reflects disruptive and uncooperative conduct that impeded the timely  
 11 progress of the pilots’ depositions. All three pilots were consistently evasive, refusing to answer  
 12 straightforward questions regarding their operation of the aircraft, and counsel caused further delay  
 13 by posing groundless objections. Also, ANA insisted that every question, answer, and objection be  
 14 translated from English to Japanese and *vice versa*, when, in fact, all three pilots fluently speak and  
 15 understand English. This drastically reduced the time available to United to depose them. When  
 16 ANA deposes United’s flight crew, it will not face this same difficulty, and will effectively have  
 17 twice the time that United had to depose ANA’s flight crew. Having been brought into court to  
 18 defend against this lawsuit, United is at least entitled to a level playing field in the discovery  
 19 process. In addition, United will have additional lines of inquiry to pursue once it obtains the  
 20 documents ANA has been withholding. Many of the documents containing ANA’s policies and  
 21 procedures, including its Operations Manuals and on-board documents, have not been produced.  
 22 United should be permitted an opportunity to question the pilots about these policies and procedures,  
 23 and, if the Court orders production, the CVR recordings.

24 In its previously-filed opposition papers, ANA denied that it interfered with United’s ability  
 25 to conduct full depositions of the pilots. However, those opposition papers did nothing to refute  
 26 United’s assertions that the depositions were seriously impeded by the English-Japanese  
 27 interpretation, the evasiveness of the pilots, counsel’s disruptive and leading objections, and ANA’s

1 failure to produce documents. The necessity for full English-Japanese interpretation itself provides  
 2 grounds for continuing the depositions of the pilots. *See* 2000 Advisory Committee Notes to Fed. R.  
 3 Civ. P. 30(d)(“Parties considering extending the time for a deposition — and courts asked to order  
 4 an extension — might consider a variety of factors. For example, if the witness needs an interpreter,  
 5 that may prolong the examination …”). As the DVDs submitted by United show, the depositions  
 6 moved very slowly due to the full interpretation. The interpreter did not perform simultaneous  
 7 interpretation. Rather, each question and answer was read twice — once in English and once in  
 8 Japanese. This drastically reduced the time available to counsel, and, again, these difficulties were  
 9 compounded by the pilots’ evasion, counsel’s interruptions and the fact that documents were not  
 10 produced

11 In its opposition papers, ANA also made much of the fact that there was less than seven  
 12 hours of actual testimony during the depositions of Mr. Usui and Mr. Nishiguchi, apparently  
 13 suggesting that United should not be permitted additional time when it did not use all of the time  
 14 available to it. However, ANA should not be permitted to profit from its own improper actions. If  
 15 the witnesses had provided responsive answers rather than evasive ones and if ANA had produced  
 16 documents United requested, United undoubtedly would have used all of the allotted time.  
 17 Considering the obstacles United faced, it was pointless to continue the depositions, each of which  
 18 took up one full day. The fact that there was less than seven hours of on-the-record time has no  
 19 bearing on United’s request for leave to continue the depositions of Mr. Usui and Mr. Nishiguchi.

20 For the reasons discussed above, good cause exists for granting United additional time to  
 21 depose each member of ANA’s flight crew. Further, should the Court grant such relief, United  
 22 requests that (1) ANA be ordered to pay the costs, including attorneys’ fees, incurred by United to  
 23 complete the depositions of the pilots, (2) that the witnesses be ordered to provide complete and  
 24 non-evasive answers to all questions, including hypothetical questions, and (3) that an order enter  
 25 providing that all objections shall be made in strict compliance with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ.  
 26 P. 30(c)(2). The conduct necessitating United’s request for additional time to take the depositions  
 27 could easily have been avoided by even a modicum of cooperation, and, as noted in footnote 2

1 above, United has already incurred significant expenses by virtue of ANA's last-minute change of  
 2 the location of the pilots' depositions. United is not requesting reimbursement of the relocation  
 3 expenses at this point. However, in light of ANA's conduct, the relief requested above by United is  
 4 entirely warranted. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(2)* ("The court may impose an appropriate sanction—  
 5 including the reasonable expenses and attorney's fees incurred by any party—on a person who  
 6 impedes, delays, or frustrates the fair examination of the deponent.")

7 **C. United Is Entitled To An Award Of Costs**

8 Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 provides for an award of costs and fees to a party who prevails on a  
 9 motion to compel:

10 *If the Motion Is Granted (or Disclosure or Discovery Is Provided  
 11 After Filing)* If the motion is granted—or if the disclosure or requested  
 12 discovery is provided after the motion was filed—the court must, after  
 13 giving an opportunity to be heard, require the party or deponent whose  
 14 conduct necessitated the motion, the party or attorney advising that  
 conduct, or both to pay the movant's reasonable expenses incurred in  
 making the motion, including attorney's fees. But the court must not  
 order this payment if:

- 15 (i) the movant filed the motion before attempting in good faith  
 to obtain the disclosure or discovery without court action;
- 16 (ii) the opposing party's nondisclosure, response, or objection  
 was substantially justified; or
- 18 (iii) other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5)(A).

20 As discussed at length above, this motion was necessitated by ANA's failure to comply with  
 21 its discovery obligations and failure to cooperate in the discovery process. ANA's conduct was not  
 22 substantially justified, and no other circumstances exist that would make an award of expenses  
 23 unjust. For these reasons, United requests that it be awarded the reasonable costs and fees it  
 24 incurred in bringing this motion.

25 **IV. Conclusion**

26 For the reasons stated above, United respectfully requests that the Court **GRANT** this  
 27 motion and enter an order (1) compelling ANA to produce documents responsive to United's First  
 28

1 Request to Produce and Notice and Amended Notices of Taking Video Depositions, (2) granting  
2 United additional time to complete the depositions of ANA pilots Yusuke Nishiguchi, Eishin  
3 Yamaguchi and Teruo Usui, and (3) awarding United the costs and fees it incurred in bringing this  
4 motion

5  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS COMPANY,  
LTD.,

Plaintiff/Counter Defendant,

**Case No. 07-03422 EDL**

**DEFENDANT UNITED AIR LINES, INC.'S  
(UAL) CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

vs.

UNITED AIR LINES, INC.,

Defendant/Counter-Plaintiff.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on January 30, 2008 I electronically filed the foregoing papers with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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